

The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846

Vol. 66, No. 25.—Entered as Pittsburgh Postoffice newspaper, second class, October 3, 1879.

Business Office—Corner Smithfield and Diamond Streets.

News Rooms and Publishing House 78 and 80 Diamond Street, in New Dispatch Building.

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PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY, DEC. 27, 1901.

INVENTIONS OF JINGISM.

The statement in yesterday's news dispatches that authoritative though unimportant assurances have reached the State Department that Chile will offer reparations to the Valparaiso riot may be only the beginning of the pouring in of reports from the side of warlike talk to the peaceful reports. Until corroborated by more authoritative statements, therefore, it cannot be used as affording the commentary on the Jingism which has filled the newspapers of the United States for the past few days. But the statement of the naval authorities made public in the same connection, and some emphatic comments on the evident disposition to stimulate the war spirit.

For the past week or more the press has teemed with reports of the ordering of the vessels of the navy to Chile, with talk of the use of yachts for torpedo vessels, and the chartering of powerful tugs, by the naval authorities on the Pacific coast, to be armed and employed for the same purpose. All these statements pointed to the conclusion that the Government was preparing for an immediate demonstration on Chile. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Navy yesterday made specific and public declarations that there was not the slightest truth in any of these stories. Orders for the building of the new vessels for Chile. Two United States vessels at Valparaiso now, and the larger one, the Boston, has been ordered to leave for San Francisco. No arrangements have been made for the chartering of vessels outside of the navy. These are the points of the statement of Assistant Secretary Soley, which are concluded by the comprehensive analysis of the situation at work in Chile, in which it is stated that any kind of being taken by the United States Government looking toward a war with Chile.

Unless Secretary Tracy and Assistant Secretary Soley are to be supposed of direct falsehood in these statements, no other conclusion is possible than that the influence of the news of the spreading warlike rumors at work in Chile, the abundance of these warlike reports, and the manner with which they were produced ostensibly from both seacoasts, shows that there was a systematic attempt to affect public feeling. Exactly what the object was may be a matter of conjecture, but the same genius of misrepresentation which has been at work in the spreading warlike rumors at work in Chile, is also at work in the spreading warlike rumors at work in Chile.

OF MATERIAL BENEFIT.

The requests advanced in THE DISPATCH during the week for more seating capacity on the traction cars during the busy hours of the morning and evening are objected to by the operating contemporary, who thinks they are not reasonable. If they were not reasonable, THE DISPATCH would not urge them. Nowhere have the advantages to the city from rapid transit been more fully recognized than in these columns, or greater consideration or encouragement been given to the various lines. As already stated all due allowance should be made for the difficulties the companies have to encounter at the start; but that does not preclude their bestirring themselves to grow in accommodations with the extraordinary growth of their patronage.

In all that has been said upon the subject it has further been recognized that it may require no little effort and expense to solve adequately the problem of growing and comfortable transit with the city as it now is. But it is decidedly to the interest of the existing companies to do this as far as possible; and it would not be their interest at all to take the ground that there can be no progress or betterment of arrangements.

RELIGIOUS IDEAS.

Mr. Edw. Russell has recently developed a novel idea, in the execution of which he proposes to enlist the co-operation and assistance of the subscribers of the civilized world. Far off in the glittering Orient—we believe it is in Siam—there is an ancient Buddhist temple, one of the earliest shrines of that faith known to exist at present, and supposed to have been established by the great Siddhartha himself. This shrine, by the revolutions of time, has fallen into the hands of infidel and perverted Brahmins. Mr. Edw. Russell now proposes to Christendom to perform the act of justice of restoring that

temple to the practice of the pure Buddhist faith, and presumably from that center to diffuse the Light of Asia to all parts of the world where it can be made to shine.

The arguments on which the poet of the East appeals to the power and wealth of Christianity for the restoration of a temple to a religion generally rated as heathen are three-fold. First, there is the poetic idea compressed in the restoration of a religion thousands of years old, and the revival of a temple which typifies the oldest traditions or myths of this globe at least.

Next, the appeal to Christianity is reinforced by the claim that Buddhism is closely related to Christianity, and, if not a variation of it, is at least an avuncular cousin of its doctrines. Finally, the argument perhaps the most calculated to appeal to the modern spirit is the legal principle that religious property must be kept strictly to the service of the tenets for which it was founded. In this country the separation of Church and State has brought this doctrine to its strongest development. The law will not support the Methodist, Catholic or Hebrew religion; but it will enact that when property has been devoted to either the worship or the teaching of those religions it must be kept strictly to that purpose. On the same principle of justice the pure doctrine of the Buddha should be taught in Buddhist temples.

Mr. Edw. Russell's appeal on these considerations does not make it quite clear whether the Brahmins now possessed of the desired temple are to be bought off or disposed of by force of arms, a question which will seem of prime importance to the practical world.

As a poetic idea, the proposition of the author of "The Light of Asia" is principally commendable. It is a noble idea, by large estimate of the effort of that work on the civilized world. For it must take a magnified view of the function of that poem to suppose that it has prepared civilization to bust itself during the next century or two with restoring the temples of ancient and extinct religions. When such a work is once started the world will be kept busy for several generations with that which must follow on the same principles. For besides the immense contract of reviving the Buddhist temples in the far East there must be an even greater task of restitution and restoration on the same line. Not to speak of Druid graves and the Aztec idols, the same theory must agitate half the civilized world.

The same theory, which calls for the restoration of the Buddhist temples will require the restitution of Westminster Abbey and half the cathedrals of England to the Roman Catholic faith; will take St. Sophia from the Moslems and give it to the Greek Church; must restore the Olympian divinities to the Pantheon and the Acropolis; and the worship of almost prehistoric Egypt to the Pyramids and the Sphinx.

Practical civilization will pause and consider before undertaking any job of that sort. Sir Edwin is a charming poet and writer, but he has hardly the power necessary to inaugurate a crusade of this sort. The world is too much occupied with its present and future to engage in the gigantic work of reviving a long-buried past.

BUCKLEY ON POLITICAL ECONOMICS.

Mr. Buckley, the remarkable exponent and advocate of "practical politics" in San Francisco, with whom an interview was had in yesterday's DISPATCH, thinks that the bulk of voters in cities never will be got to take an interest in public affairs. Hence, he argues, the management must necessarily forever drift into the hands of the few ambitious ones who are willing to make politics a business.

There is a good deal of force in this, but there is one thing overlooked by Mr. Buckley, who, in the course of his interview, changes the calculation somewhat. It is true that wealthy and prominent people often take no part in politics, and because they do not the argument is made why expect the bulk of the voters, the working classes, to take an interest since they have so much less at stake?

The fallacy of this question so often put, and which is called for in the Buckley interview, lies in assuming that the workmen have less at stake than the capitalists, or large property owners, or merchants, or professional men. The fact is that all taxpayers in the end shifted from one to another until labor eventually shoulders the whole burden. It would be a startling statement for Mr. Buckley to make, but he might as well say that the average workman has to put in several hours a day working for the Government before he strikes a hammer for his own account. Yet that is virtually true. The total per capita tax on the population of Allegheny county for Federal, State, city and county purposes is, for instance, about \$10.00 per annum. The average of about four non-producers, men, women, children, the aged, the infirm and the idle, to every producer, it follows that the average producer's work will have to furnish \$200 per annum in taxes in place of \$40. Though this is not in the first instance specifically paid by labor, but rather put upon real estate and capital, the producer, through the taxes which are shifted into rents and cost of living until it eventually reaches the shoulders of the producer are easily demonstrable.

Whenever the working people, who make up the great bulk of the voters, come to study out the question and see that their pockets as well as other interests are being unduly affected by the administration of affairs, they will rise to the surface, they will take more concern in politics; and Mr. Buckley's complaint about the uselessness of the ballot in their hands will not be so well founded.

Until this fuller economic understanding of the situation is more generally had, however, the business policies will, of course, continue largely in the hands of those having special inclination for it. But the more the people at large study the question the more they must see they are immediately interested, and the more they will be disposed to take at least a vigilant supervisory control of the practical managers who represent the great parties.

Buckley's statements constitute an excellent illustration of the fact that the truth is worth considering. But they do not cover the whole subject.

RELIOR SHAM?

When it was announced that the Treasury Department will hereafter be governed by the rule of promotions in accordance with the needs of industry and efficiency, THE DISPATCH stated that it was undoubtedly the rule under which complete civil service reform is to be attained, but pointed out at the same time that its success would depend on the integrity and sincerity of its actual workings. A Democratic paper claims to find evidence that the reform is a mere pretense, in the fact that it is placed under the supervision of a board appointed by the Secretary himself instead of under the direction of the Civil Service Commission.

Nothing can be easier than for a board, established professedly to supervise a

system of promotions by ascertained fitness, to create under that cloak a system of favoritism and partiality. It can set up false standards of efficiency, can permit the nullification of the records by excuses for negligence or non-attendance, and can even wink at the absolute falsification of the system by those who may wish to advance their favorites. This can be done, and it will be done, if the Board understands that this is what it is organized for.

But it will not do to take it for granted that this purpose is behind the change without more absolute evidence. It is to be presumed that such an act is inspired by its avowed purpose until the result proves the contrary. It is true that the expectation would naturally be that such a reform would be under the direction of the Civil Service Commission, and Secretary Foster's action in removing it from the jurisdiction of that body to a board of his own creation accords better with his old reputation as a politician than with his new one as a reformer. But even such a presumption does not warrant the conclusion in advance that an announced reform is a preconceived and deliberate fraud.

Even if this board does run the promotions by the principles of favoritism, its creation marks the progress of the country toward an eventual reform of the civil service. Its partiality to political influence is not its greatest fault, but the fact which now makes it its profession of a reformatory purpose shows that even a man like Foster cannot any longer avoid allegiance to the system of running the offices on the basis of political rewards and punishments.

ROBINSON'S TWO SALARIES.

Congressman John B. Robinson meets the assertion that he has drawn salaries both as State Senator and Congressman with the statement that as soon as he received his salary as Senator he turned over the whole sum to charitable purposes. The reason why he drew the salary at all, he says, is that if he had not done so it would have remained in the State Treasury to his credit, and he would have had to do as a means of settling the matter finally and forever.

This is probably the best explanation of the fact that can be made, but it does not relieve Mr. Robinson from the charge of pluralism. A man who takes public money on the strength of his services and then gives it to charity with himself as the beneficiary, is not doing it to his use. It was his gift and not that of the State, which enriched the charity of Mr. Robinson's selection, and that fact sufficiently classes Mr. Robinson's acceptance of the salary.

Doubtless Mr. Robinson's course was the best that could be taken by a man who wishes to exercise the functions of a State Senator while enjoying the emoluments of a Congressman. Perhaps the best explanation of the necessity for such an action is conveyed in the statement that his own party papers.

The approach of winter usually emphasizes the fact that Uncle Jerry's Republican management got in the cold water too late for Christmas.

The proposal is heard in England to at once provide for the bridegroom prince and his bride, the Princess of Wales, the next year of India. It has been made completely a figurehead in governing India, the plan might work. But we believe that in the Indian system the Governor General has a good deal to do.

STILL the impression has a strong hold on the people that Mr. McKim is the tie-up between the two Presidential boums in harmony.

To the criticism that Uncle Jerry's Department should have provided more appropriate weather for Christmas, the Weather Bureau has replied that it is a fact that it has been predicting colder days ever since last Tuesday, and it is not its fault if the obstinate cold wave would not turn up before Sunday.

MEN OF THE WORLD.

SECRETARY FOSTER continues to impave slowly, but the prevailing bad weather compels him to remain indoors.

EDGAR SALTS, the novelist, is pictured as a small man with a sturdy frame, a fine head, an observant eye and a mustache black as night.

RUDYARD KIPLING, the popular story writer, is engaged to be married to the sister of his publisher, the young American novelist who died at Dresden recently.

MRS. FRANCES HODSON BURNETT, the author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," has taken the Theater Royal for the production of her play, "The Sign of the Cross."

FRANK R. STOCKTON's "The Red Rover" is said to be the crab-apple. Howells' "The Sign of the Cross" is said to be the pumpkin, and finally the grapes of pie, and James loves his hotboots forms.

The Marquis of Aylesbury's fine crop of live oaks has cost him his famous collection of live oaks known as Savernock forest, which he has sold for the benefit of his creditors.

The Pope early yesterday morning celebrated mass and afterward received New Year's good wishes from the officers and men of the Guardia Mobile and the members of other Papal bodies.

MRS. R. A. WATERER, of Omaha, Neb., who has been studying for several years in London and Paris, with a view of striking open in France and England, is now in Paris and expects to make her debut in concert this winter.

GENERAL BUTLER was at his office in Ashburn Place yesterday for the first time since his illness. He has been well enough to come to town for some time, but has remained at home to complete his book. His health is very good.

PROF. CURTIUS, the eminent Greek scholar on whom the Kaiser bestowed high honors, is said to be the most accomplished Hellenist since the days of Helen of Troy. He is reported to be a student of the London and Paris, with a view of striking open in France and England, is now in Paris and expects to make her debut in concert this winter.

There is no doubt that the Tory policy was to do all in its power to secure the election of Redford, simply because that would give new life and bitterness to the quarrel between the Irish factions. But if that policy had failed, it would have prevented the election of Davitt, while it was supported by the majority of the anti-Home Rule sentiment in Waterford is much larger than was supposed. It is not probable that more than a very slight percentage of the vote at the recent election was controlled by the Tories. The election of Redford might be accepted as an indication of the fact that the Tory party has the elements of vitality and that the Irish party must continue to suffer from the personal division which now disrupts it.

The statement has this further foundation in the fact that by continuing this quarrel the Irish factions are doing exactly what the Tory policy would have done, and that is ruining the hope of Home Rule just when it was on the eve of success.

An example of the difficulty which some people find in properly bearing the joy which comes with the acquisition of sudden fortune is cited by the New York Sun in the case of a young man in Minnesota, who, on learning of his accession to a fortune, and being offered \$50,000, promptly spent the money on a debauch that killed

him. There have been more notable instances of the same thing. Witness the delirious joy of the Tammany-Hill-Gorman Democratic ticket, and the system of the lower branch of Congress, and the resulting spree of spoils which has already gone so far to kill the Democratic chances of success for next year.

It has been discovered in the Harlan MSS., in the British Museum, that if Charles Dickens had lived to see the year 1850, he would have had a hard winter in the interval between this and an early spring Jack Frost would have to be very busy for the next eight weeks.

WITH citizens of the United States in Mexico attending bull fights and at the same time the Canadian Congressmen, it looks as if the national determination, that bovine slaughter shall go on is not limited by zones of latitude or differences of temperature.

THE action of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce against an exhibit at Chicago provokes a proposition on this side that American shippers should be invited to some other port than Liverpool. This is almost as silly as the Liverpool idea. The only reason why American products go to Liverpool is that they are marketed there more economically and promptly than at other ports. So long as that is the case the American shippers will continue to go to Liverpool. When any other port can offer better inducements to the export of goods, it goes there; but changing the course of shipments as a matter of spite chiefly hurts the people who do it.

GEORGE ELIOT says: "Those who trust us educate us" to which a contemporary objects that in business experience, it is the other way. Still it cannot dispute the fact that in the education of the masses, George Eliot's say is a liberal one.

THE Governor of Georgia has made it plain that he is opposed to lynching and wants it stopped at once. He has also made something more than announcements of that character is needed to stop it in the lynching districts. Where there is a strong and active administration of the law, lynching will be stopped; first, because there is no pretext for it in the excuse that criminals escape punishment; and second, because it will be impossible to keep mobs from gathering as sharply as in any other way. A few lynchings strung up by the neck will be the most emphatic declaration that lynching must stop.

THE discoveries of smuggled pictures by the Treasury agents give a publicity to the suggestion of a law to grant the reward to some one not taking his means to obtain reputation for a lot of alleged old masters.

THE Grand Trunk tunnel under the St. Clair river is demonstrating its usefulness, and at one time it was not the only one of its kind. Perhaps the best explanation of the necessity for such an action is conveyed in the statement that his own party papers.

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TRUE TALES OF TO-DAY.

"Susie Sothorn wrote a lovely little hand, and her reports to me were models of neatness," said the old telegraph superintendent, with the sigh of a veteran who knows that his fighting days are behind him. "Theology of the day overboard and the trim crossings of her hair used to set me thinking what a dainty hand must have held the pen, and what bright eyes must have looked down it. But the signature 'Respectfully yours, Susie Sothorn,' was absolutely enchanting, especially when you came to noon, the program was a subtle sardonic odyssey assailed you assailed for the seductive Susie even lavished perfume upon her routine reports. It was no wonder that correspondence with Susie Sothorn, who was stationed at a little town not a hundred miles from Pittsburgh, became an agreeable oasis in the desert of dry official work for a bachelor superintendent."

It was pleasant with one of her dainty little missives before me to read the writer as a pretty girl with blond hair and eyes, and a sweet smile. The telegraph instrument—to confess the truth I used to find it necessary to call up B-ville more often than any town of its size in the State. It was strange if I had not contrived to show that I took an interest—officially of course—in Susie's well-being. For a long while this was a matter of course, but at last a chance to meet her came.

While driving with our superintendent of construction along a country road, inspecting a new line just completed, when we were stopped by a woman who was driving as slowly a valley as I ever saw, with her eyes fixed on the road and her hands on the wheel. She was a young woman, with a river winding in and out among deep green fields and darker clumps of trees, in their midst a blue eyes looking over the hills of this paradise was a small town, mostly of warm red brick, with a white church spire and a tall steeple. "Where is this?" I asked myself.

"This is the school I, and a pleasant glow spread over my face. 'Why that?' she said. 'Susie Sothorn lives here—the operator of the telegraph office. My company very well, I admitted my curiosity to see Susie to him, and he whipped up a white horse and drove me to the school. It was a pleasant surprise. I had not expected to see her so soon. She was a young woman, with a river winding in and out among deep green fields and darker clumps of trees, in their midst a blue eyes looking over the hills of this paradise was a small town, mostly of warm red brick, with a white church spire and a tall steeple. 'Where is this?' I asked myself.

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